

MANY 12TH REGIMENT MEN ARE KNOCKED OUT BY HEAT AS THEY CLEAR CAMP SITE

None Seriously Affected, but
Hospital Corps Gets Plenty
of Active Duty.

MULES IN A STAMPEDE.

Many of Men Who Are Found
Not Physically Fit Will
Be Sent Home.

By Martin Green.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The
Evening World.)

WALLACE, Tex., July 4.—Army
discipline as exercised in the regu-
lar service became manifest to-day
in the big camp to the west of Mc-
Allen and in the camp at Mission.
Headquarters orders suddenly broke
the more or less holiday aspect of
the encampment that has prevailed
since Sunday, and rigid rules, con-
sidered chiefly with the health and
well being of the enlisted men, were
put into force.

This was largely due to the fact
that the Twelfth Regiment, coming
into a temperature of 110 degrees
after six days and seven nights of
travel, was in bad straits in camp.
Possibly half the members of the
regiment are recruits and when they
got out on the hot Texas prairie,
covered with piles of cactus and
mesquite left by the Mexican grun-
ders, and were put to work at the
preparation of a camp, they began to
sweat.

A marvellous wind and rain storm
came out of the northeast at 3 o'clock
yesterday afternoon. At that time
fourteen members of the Twelfth
were in the field hospital under treat-
ment for heat prostration, and scores
of others who had suffered from a
flood of the sun were reclining in the
shade of their dog tents and cursing
the climate of the Rio Grande Valley.
Some of the men prostrated is se-
verely ill. The Twelfth encountered
a bad situation on their arrival. The
men were tired, the horses and mules
frantic and the problem of getting
canned tents and supplies to the camp
grounds was made more difficult by
the stifling heat.

GEN. DYER SAVES MEN BY SOME
COMMON-SENSE ORDERS.

Brig. Gen. Dyer, who was at one
time Colonel of the Twelfth, went to
the camp grounds at noon and spent
almost the rest of the day superin-

tending the arrangements for the men
of the organization.

He found it necessary to issue a
peremptory order that the soldiers
must wear their hats in the sun.
The Texas sunshine is strong enough
to scorch the brains of one not in
the habit of exposing his dome to the
blaze of heaven. At 4 o'clock in the
afternoon Gen. Dyer issued orders
that all the men of the Twelfth, not
engaged in necessary work, should
draw into the shelter of their tents.
At that hour the heat was blistering
and the hospital corps was getting a
lot of practical field duty. The storm
relieved the situation and by noon
to-day the Twelfth should be sheltered
by central tents and have their
camp ground in fair shape.

The seventh to-day is better fitted
for camp convalescence than it has
ever been in a New York State camp,
and the seventy-first is rapidly ap-
proaching the same degree of such
comfort as can be manufactured
eight miles north of the Rio Grande.

The well known but inexplicable
disposition of the army mule was re-
sponsible for an exasperating and at
the time amusing series of epi-
sodes in the camps of the Seventh,
Seventy-first and the Twelfth yester-
day afternoon and evening. Es-
pecially recalcitrant are the mules of
the Seventh. By orders of Col. Fulk,
a corral was being erected around the
faithful, noisy but essential aide to
the soldier, when the preliminary dust
storm that heralds a rain in this part
of Texas came blustering out of the
east. The mules decided the corral
was no place for them and several
jumped the barrier and went in the
general direction of Mexico.

It was time for quick action. One
of the first men to grab a mule and
attempt to subdue it was Private
Thornton Brown of Company K, a
cousin of J. Pierpont Morgan. A
moving picture camera would have
given a million dollars for a film of
the wrestling match between Private
Brown and the mule.

The mule won, but Private Brown
came out of the encounter with glory
and mud and also equipped with
much knowledge of mule strategy.
Other well known New Yorkers of
the Seventh who tried to head off the
stampede, with more or less success,
were Corp. Alex. Van Hensselaar,
Privates Francis Wood and Victor
Hall, Corp. John Catter and Pri-
vates Armat Cater, Crosby Clarkson,
Myer Butt and Richard Drew. With
the determination to keep only sol-
diers physically fitted for the hard-
ships of this climate, which approxi-
mates that of the Mexican border, the
headquarters offices are weeding out
the others. Several privates of the
Seventh were ordered home to-day
and will get to New York as soon as
the red tape from the militia organi-
zation of the Government is suffi-
ciently unravelled.

The Seventy-first has several men
under surveillance who may soon find
themselves bound north over the

weary journey to New York, and
without a doubt a surgical examina-
tion of the Twelfth will furnish a
number of would-be soldiers an op-
portunity to get back to their fami-
lies.

It is a military theory that sol-
diers in the early stages of exposure
to the climate of the Rio Grande
are prone to overeat, and
rationes are cut down in the case of
such soldiers.

The Twelfth had a fine chance to
live up to the regulations yesterday.
Except for such members of the
regiment as had been forewarned or
fortunate enough to visit the town in
the morning and absorb the staple
diet of those parts—ham and eggs
and pancakes—the men had nothing
in the way of rationes until late in
the afternoon, when the quartermas-
ter's department of the Seventh,
Seventy-first and the Twelfth
jumped in and added the overworked
and harassed quartermaster's staff
of the latest arrivals to accumulate
supplies. The main meal of one com-
pany was an egg of green corn on the
cob for each man, and that is no sort
of food for this climate.

24 MORE DEATHS FROM PARALYSIS REPORTED TO-DAY

(Continued from First Page.)

garbage cans uncovered, allowing dirt
to accumulate on their premises, and
other offenses against the sanitary
laws. In the Adams Street Court
Magistrate Nash fined fifteen people
for like offenses.

Magistrate Reynolds, in the Coney
Island Court, was more severe. He
had nineteen concessionaires up be-
fore him, charged by Health Inspec-
tors Max Levy and Edward J. Mc-
Cullum with failing to wash tubs and
property, exposing candy, allowing
corn husks to accumulate, and other
similar violations of the health code.
Each offender was fined \$5 and
warned that a jail sentence without
the option of a fine might be im-
posed on him for a second offense.

"So many children come to Coney
Island that we must take vigorous
steps to insure conditions of cleanli-
ness here," said the Magistrate.

Street Cleaning Commissioner
Fetherston announced to-day that
his men would use larger hoses and
more water in flushing the streets of
those districts where infantile paral-
ysis is epidemic. He also issued a
request to householders to wrap their
waste paper up in bundles instead of
stuffing it in bags for collection. In
cases where the bag system is still
used an effort will be made to see that
each bag is returned to the family
which filled it. At present the same
bag frequently serves several fami-
lies, which is considered a possible
medium for the spread of infectious
germs.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, head of the
Bureau of Public Health Education
of the Board of Health, said to-day
that it would be a good thing for
parents to take their children to the
country while the epidemic is still
unchecked.

"Even though a child has the dis-
ease," said he, "it can be dealt with
much better in the pure country air
than in the city. The only thing to
avoid is the taking of an infected
child to a place where it might infect
others."

The total of the verified cases
known to exist in New York is given
as 131, distributed as follows: Rich-
mond 25, Brooklyn 95, Manhattan 5
and Queens 1. These cases have been
investigated and are under medical
supervision.

Twenty policemen went out from
Headquarters in Manhattan to-day to
help the investigators in their work.
The infected districts or those sec-
tions where cases were supposed to
exist were taken a block at a time and
canvassed thoroughly as to the con-
dition of all children living there.

One new case in Manhattan was re-
ported from West Forty-eighth Street,
but all the others were confined to the
crowded tenements of the lower east
side.

Several cases of infantile paralysis
were reported this morning from the
neighborhood of Midwood and Haw-
thorne Streets, in the Flatbush sec-
tion of Brooklyn. This is the first
time any cases have been found in
that section. Most of the new cases
continue to be located in the con-
gested portions of the Sixth Ward,
around Hattie, Hicks, Union and
Warren Streets, where the residents
are principally Italian. The Hebrew
sections of Williamsburg also con-
tinue to furnish cases.

Dr. R. R. Blatteis, in charge of the
Brooklyn office of the Board of
Health, Flatbush Avenue and Gold
Street, has fourteen doctors serving
as inspectors and forty trained
nurses, all of whom are assigned to
work in the six divisions into which
Brooklyn has been partitioned for the
purpose. The doctors start at 8:30
o'clock each day, investigating new
cases and checking up on old ones.
At 3 o'clock they report to the diag-
nostician of their respective districts,
who in turn makes their reports to
Dr. Blatteis.

The nurses do similar work, report-
ing to Miss Ada Clark, the supervising
nurse. Frequently it is found
that the patient has been removed to
a hospital before the nurse or the in-
spector arrives, in which case the
owner of the building is notified that
he must take the sanitary precautions
provided for in the statutes.

Dr. Blatteis enlisted police co-opera-
tion to-day, and under the instruc-
tions of their captains the men of the
uniformed force are keeping a sharp
eye on garbage cans, ash cans, accu-
mulations of dirt of all sorts and
children who are so dirty as to be a

Timely Advice to Parents in Fighting Infantile Paralysis

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, head of the Board of Public Health Education of the Health Department, to-day gave out the following "Don'ts" for parents living in greater New York, in a plea to them to aid the department in the fight on the infantile paralysis epidemic.

Don't let your children play with animals. Stray cats or dogs may carry the disease.
Don't let your youngsters buy candy in stores not kept scrupulously clean. It must be remembered that the infantile paralysis germs, like all other bacteria, flourish in filth or where conditions are unsanitary.
Don't let the kiddies play in the streets. Keep them away from strange children.

Don't fail to wash your children thoroughly if they show the slightest signs of having accumulated dirt, which is the greatest carrier of the disease.
Don't hesitate about sending for a physician if your child complains of a headache, fever, diarrhoea or a cold. The notion that "a stitch in time saves nine" applies forcibly to infantile paralysis. If you can't afford to have a physician communicate at once with the Health Department. This should be done if you are in any way suspicious as to your child's health. Competent medical men will at once make an investigation.

Don't worry or permit yourself to grow excited over this situation. Remember that you, as a parent, must restrain yourself under all circumstances; that if you worry your child will worry; that if you grow excited you may overlook important precautions. The one watch-word of every parent in the city should be "Calmness!"

It is to be remembered that even though your child suffers from the disease, it is to be remembered that this situation is to detect infantile paralysis in its earliest stages, and this can be done only by cool observation and consultation with a physician.

Don't let quack medical men lead you to believe that they have preventives or cures for infantile paralysis. The disease is comparatively a new one to the medical world. The only preventive is clean surroundings with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and the cure should be prescribed only by a medical man of standing in the community.

menace to the others in the neighbor-
hood.

In some of the prominent station
houses signs have been posted in-
structing the men to be vigilant in
reporting cases to the authorities and
also warning them to be careful not
to carry the disease home to their
own families.

All over New York to-day there
were armies of police captains at
the call of their inspectors, at which
instructions were issued for trans-
mission to the force, telling them how
to guard against the spread of the
contagion.

Three thousand theatres and mov-
ing picture houses are now closed to
children under sixteen years of age;
summer schools are being called off;
military camps for boys in the vicinity
of the greater city are being placed
under the strictest regulations. Sun-
day school picnics and excursions are
being abandoned; Sunday schools dis-
continued for the summer in many
districts, and the heads of kindergar-
ten from the city progressed appreciably
overnight.

The verified cases of infantile
paralysis on Saturday, July 5, Dr.
Peabody, Draper and Doehs of the
Rockefeller Institute classify the dis-
ease under three heads: 1. The abor-
tive cases, in which the patient does
not become paralyzed. 2. The cere-
bral groups, with apastic (spasmodic)
paralysis. 3. The bulbo spinal cases.
It was found by Wickman, an au-
thority on the disease, that from 25
to 50 per cent. of cases prove abortive.

These cases he pronounced the most
dangerous of all because they are the
most infectious. The initial symp-
toms of infantile paralysis are de-
scribed as consisting of fever, hyper-
aesthesia, headache, vomiting and
stiffness of the neck in varying de-
grees. An unusual manifestation of
the disease is blindness. The Health
Department has had two such cases,
in one of which the vision was re-
stored after three months. In the
other case, a recent one, the blindness
still persists.

Difficulty in swallowing and speak-
ing is not uncommon as an indication
that infantile paralysis is present. In
the present epidemic all the fatalities
have resulted from difficulty in swal-
lowing and from paralysis of the
respiratory organs.

Residents of Ridgewood and Corona,
where the two verified cases of the
disease in Queens Borough have been
located, are indignant because mea-
sures in that vicinity were filed in,
they say, with refusal from Brooklyn.
They believe this resulted in unsanitary
conditions.

(Continued from First Page.)

measure—often nothing more than
the shifting of the cigar to another
position in his mouth—and in reply to
questions to-day almost invariably pre-
faced what he had to say with "Well,
now, I'll tell you about that."

**CONTEST TO BE OF GIANTIC
PROPORTIONS.**

"There is to be a contest, of
course," Col. Green said, "and one of
gigantic proportions, but neither my
sister nor I have the least interest in
it. Now, I'll tell you about that. It
has to do with the sum of \$1,500,000
left by old Gideon Howland, who died
in 1823. He was the father of Sylvia
Ann Howland, an aunt of my moth-
er's."

"When Sylvia Ann died she left the
income of this estate to my mother,
the principal to revert to old Gideon's
heirs at my mother's death."

"There are at present nearly 17,000
heirs of that old gentleman, and all
these will want a share of the \$1,500,-
000. You know those old New Bed-
ford fellows were great on families.
They had children in swarms—they
didn't seem to have anything to do
but propagate. Why, old Gideon had
thirteen children himself. And every
blessed one of these thirteen children
married and reared a big family. And
every child of those thirteen children,
there were literally hundreds of them
by this time, got married and began
to bring children into the world. Why,
it was a regular army of descendants
in no time!"

"My sister and I know of one di-
rect line—that is, just one line down
from old Gideon, which has 4,000 heirs

and there's another with 1,700 authen-
ticated descendants. So you see how
many there must be since Gideon
died in 1823—why, that's five or six
generations ago, and just think how
they've propagated!"

"But there are only two in our line
—my sister and myself, and we're not
contentants, because the court de-
cided against the will my mother pro-
duced in court. So it's up to all those
thousands to fight among themselves
for the estate of old Gideon."

"Why do you suppose there were
no bequests to charity in your moth-
er's will?" Col. Green was asked.

"Well, now, I'll tell you all about
that. My mother gave a great deal
to charity, but it was always with the
ironbound understanding that nothing
should be mentioned of such gifts.
At any rate, she preferred to make
people help themselves rather than
give them money. I remember that
at the time of the mill strike in New
Bedford several years ago my mother
was asked to give \$50,000 to help the
starving mill hands. She refused to
do this, but she said to them, 'I'll tell
you what I will do. I'll build a mill
for you and give you work.' And she
did it and ran the mill till she lost
\$100,000, but she gave all those people
work and wages."

**NO ONE TO CONTEST HIS MOTH-
ER'S WILL.**

"My mother's will will be admitted

to probate on the 22d of this month.
There will be certain instructions as
to gifts to servants and the disposition
of her jewelry, but practically every-
thing as to the contents of the will is
now known."

"There was a bequest of \$1,000,000 to
Mrs. Wilks. Why was that, Col-
onel?"

"Now, I'll tell you about that. That
was given to my sister to offset the
Hoboken estate which my mother gave
me outright. It was just evening
things up, you see. My mother
wanted to be utterly just in dividing
the estate between my sister and me.
That's all."

"There isn't a possibility of any
contest over the will?"

"None whatever, there's no one to
contest it save my sister and myself
and the estate has been left to us
half and half. There's no contest in
that."

"How long do you expect to remain
in New York?"

"Now, I'll tell you—I expect to re-
main here until they run me out.
This is a pretty long time."

Mrs. Wilks is almost as little
known in the world wherein riches
are expended as was her socially dis-
tinguished mother. Put with a vast
fortune in her control, it is very doubt-
ful whether Mrs. Wilks will ever seek
the social altitude to which her mil-
lions could carry her.

As Sylvia Green Mrs. Wilks always
sought to avoid being in evidence
in any way and in this she was ably
encouraged by her mother. At those
times when suitors were reported to
be after the hand of the rich Miss
Green—among them, according to
rumor, the Duke De La Torre, a
Spanish Grande, and the British Earl
of Yarmouth—Mrs. Green always
came to the fore to shield her daugh-
ter from publicity and was as per-
sistent in her denials of any engage-
ment on her daughter's part as she
was in denying the subsequently suc-
cessful engagement of Mr. Wilks.

Mrs. Wilks is now past her thirty-
seventh birthday, and up to this time
all efforts to induce her to enter so-
ciety, at least that which is typified by
Newport, have been more or less of
a failure. Countess Annie Leary was
her social sponsor at Newport and
tried to interest her in the so-called
glady whirl of social existence. But
Miss Green, or Mrs. Wilks, had too
firmly planted in her bosom her
mother's detestation of society as a
diversion to care to follow the ave-
nues into which the Countess showed
her.

The simplest of tastes in every-
thing has been Mrs. Wilks's, a choice
fostered by the simplicity in which
her rich mother lived and reared
her. Her wedding to Mr. Wilks in
February, 1910, was to have taken
place in Mrs. Green's simplest home
place in a Hoboken flat, but at the last

WOOD ORDERED TO RELEASE MILITIA WITH DEPENDENTS

War Department Telegram
Gives Guardsmen With Fam-
ilies Right to Discharge.

Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding
the Department of the East, with
headquarters at Governor's Island, to-
day received a telegram from the Sec-
retary of War directing him to order
discharged from the service of the
United States all members of the Na-
tional Guard who have dependent re-
latives and who make application for
such discharge.

The order is to the effect that de-
partment commanders may issue dis-
charges to enlisted men who are serv-
ing within their departments, applica-
tions to be made in due form through
military channels and accompanied by
adequate written evidence of real de-
pendency.

Should it come to the knowledge of
commanding officers that soldiers of
their commands have one or more
dependent relatives, those soldiers
will be informed of their right to
apply for discharge and the discharge
will be granted if warranted by cir-
cumstances.

A desire by a soldier to remain in
minute there was a wild ride to a
church in Morristown to escape the
reporters and photographers and
others who were interested in the
ceremony.

It was said at the Inheritance
Tax office to-day that New York
State may lose a vast portion of
the inheritance tax, which would
amount to \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000
here. It was predicted, however,
that the State will make an effort
to collect the tax. Vernon's
inheritance tax laws do not apply to
property bequeathed to the testator's
children.

William Boardman, Deputy State
Comptroller, in charge of the New
York City branch of the inheritance
Tax office, said:

"If Mrs. Green's executors can
prove that her legal residence was at
Hoboken and not in New York,
that is all there is to it."
In that event the inheritance tax
laws of New York will apply only to
property actually located here, such
as real estate.

the service and, at the same time,
to decline to enlist any portion of
his pay to his family or to dependents
will be reported to the War Depart-
ment for final action.

When an application for discharge
is finally approved the proper recruit-
ing agencies will be at once informed
so that the vacancy may be filled as
promptly as possible.

Department commanders will re-
port monthly to the War Department
the number of National Guardsmen
discharged under these instructions.

Heard Case Appeal July 15.
LONDON, July 6.—The hearing on Sir
Roger Casement's appeal was to-day set
for July 15. Five judges will hear the
arguments.

**Woman Killed by Fall From
Window.**

Caroline Gash, seventy-three, a house
worker, was killed to-day by falling
from a window of her home on the fifth
floor of No. 234 East Ninth street.

Many people are pre-
judiced against the wearing
of eyeglasses because of
some foolish notion or
hearsay.

If you really need glasses,
their ultimate use cannot be
avoided, and neglect usually
makes matters worse.

One trial will prove our abil-
ity to serve and satisfy your
every eyeglass requirement in
a thoroughly satisfactory man-
ner.

That we have the *Largest*
Patronage in the World attests
the fact that our methods,
policy and prices are right—in
every respect.

Harris Glasses—if required—
cost \$2 or more.

M. H. Harris
Oculists and Opticians

54 East 23rd St., near 4th Ave.
24 West 130th St., near Lenox Ave.
24 West 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
442 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st & 52d Sts.
70 Nassau St., near John St.
1405 St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 150th & 151st
Sts.
207 Broadway, near Williamsburg.
400 Fulton St., opposite J. & L. Smith.
353 Broad St., Next to Redell, Newark.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
500-502 and 504 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Offer for Tomorrow, the Following
**EXTRAORDINARY
VALUES**

In Special Groups of Smart Apparel, Scheduled
for Immediate Disposal.

\$35 to \$50 Dresses at \$18

A closing out of broken lines; including morning frocks for country wear

\$55 to \$95 Dresses at \$35

For Beach, Country, Afternoon, Street and Dance wear.

\$95 to \$125 Wraps at \$45 & \$65

For Afternoon, Evening and Porch wear.

\$55 to \$125 Suits at \$25 & \$38

Street & Semi-dress styles; in an ample variety of models.

\$45 to \$65 Coats at \$25 & \$35

For Sports, Utility, Beach, Travel and Semi-dress.

\$15 to \$25 Blouses at \$5 and \$7

Street, country and costume styles; of chiffon, satin, Georgette crepe, etc.

\$15 to \$25 Skirts at \$8, \$10, \$15

Of linen, Gabardine, Pique, Shantung and Suede velvet.

Sports and Country Hats

formerly \$15 to \$25—\$5 and \$7

**DAUGHTER, LIKE
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AVOID SOCIETY**

(Continued from First Page.)

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"The Kind
That's
Different"



LEGGETT'S
PRODUCT
PURE FOODS

The Premier Guarantee

We hereby guarantee that anyone who pur-
chases a 25c. bottle of Premier Salad Dressing
and after trying it, does not like it, can return
the bottle to the grocer from whom it was
bought and get the FULL price back.

The grocer is protected as we guarantee to
repay him the FULL 25c. for any bottle that
he might refund.